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3RD ENEMY AIR RAID ON JAPANESE AREAS BARREN OF RESULTS

North, West Kyushu, Sanin and South Chosen Undamaged, Says Imperial Headquarters

According to an investigation, made since the first announcement, regarding the enemy air raid on the Japanese mainland in the small hours of August 11, no damage was caused in any of the raided areas, due to the blind enemy bombings, except for slight damage in West Kyushu, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5:30 p.m. on Friday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5:30 p.m. August 11

"According to later investigations regarding the enemy air raid on our mainland, early on the morning of August 11, no damage was caused at any of the areas attacked due to the blind-bombings except for slight damage to a district in West Kyushu."

Raiders Flee in Disorder

Coming from a base on the China continent, about 20 enemy planes made their third abortive raid on the southern part of Chosen, the western and northern parts of Kyushu and the Sanin district at about 1 a.m. on August 11.

In the face of the solid and vigorous counter-attack directed by our anti-aircraft units, the enemy failed to make any effective assault. Some of the raiders hurriedly fled after blindly dumping incendiary bombs and other explosives over mountain, field and sea areas. Due to our attacks the enemy fled in disorder.

As announced by Imperial Headquarters, all the areas which were raided sustained no damage, because of the haphazard attacks, except for minor damage caused in the western district of Kyushu.

The first Imperial Headquarters communique issued at 7:40 a.m. on Friday, concerning the enemy raid follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
7:40 a.m., August 11

"About 20 enemy planes coming from the China area divided into several groups at about 1 a.m. on August 11 came attacking the southern part of Chosen, the western and northern sections of Kyushu as well as the Sanin district. Promptly intercepting the invaders, Japanese Anti-Aircraft Units put them to rout.

"War results and damage on our side are now being investigated, but the damage is estimated to be slight."

Though suffering smashing blows as a result of the continual Japanese air raids, the American air force in China had been directing feverish efforts toward repairing its structure and had been, in the meantime, watching sharply for a chance to raid Japan Proper. Finally, early Friday morning, several enemy planes invaded the air over northern and western Kyushu, the Sanin area and Southern Chosen.

Ten-odd planes of the American air force, which had been sealed at their bases in the Chinese interior, managed to squeeze through the Japanese defense net-work and at about 1 a.m. Monday, divided into several groups, aiming at attacking the heavy industrial zones of Japan. Tempered by the past several valuable tests, the civilian defense went into perfect action with brimming confidence and faith in absolute victory. Blackouts, patrolling, seeking shelter and rescue work were effected without a hitch.

The air control units stationed in these zones swiftly intercepted the enemy planes attempting to sweep in at super-high altitude and subjected them to furious assaults before they were ready for it. Stunned by the fury of the assault, the enemy was thrown into disorder. In order to escape from the Japanese attackers, the enemy planes dropped their explosives and incendiaries at random and fled in desperate confusion.

Through these Japanese intercepting operations, absolutely no damage whatever was caused in Northern Kyushu and only negligible damage sustained in the Western Kyushu area. Thus, the third enemy air aid ended in a one-sided Japanese victory.

Turkish A-A Forces Down British Plane In Istanbul Region

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 10.—A British plane was shot down by Turkish anti-aircraft batteries today, according to an Istanbul dispatch. Early this morning a plane of unidentified nationality was sighted over Istanbul whereupon the anti-aircraft batteries opened fire causing the plane to crash while the crew parachuted to safety. The plane was later identified to be English and the crew when questioned said they were returning from a raid on Rumania.

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 10.—It has been decided by the municipal government of Istanbul to remove 14,000 of the citizens and all children in the city to the regions of Anatolia, according to an Ankara dispatch.

ENEMY PLANES FAIL IN PALEMBANG RAID

Nippon Defenders Immediately Repulse Six Attacking Machines—2 Believed Downed

Domei

SOUTHERN BASE, August 11.—Six enemy planes appeared over Palembang at 3:55 a.m. this morning and dropped explosives and incendiary bombs but were immediately driven off by the interceptive operations of the Japanese Air Units, it was revealed in a statement by the Chief of the Military Press Corps at 11 a.m. today.

The statement said that the damage dealt the enemy was being investigated but that it was certain that two of the planes were shot down. The enemy's raiding tactics were extremly clumsy and outside of one oil tank being set ablaze no damage was sustained, the statement disclosed. It was added that three enemy planes again came over at about 5 a.m. but that they were instantly repulsed and no damage sustained.

6 Menoekwari Raiders Shot Down

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 11.—Japanese Units on New Guinea downed one of the six small enemy planes which came attacking Menoekwari, on the western tip of the Island, on the morning of August 9. Simultaneously, ten large enemy planes attempted a daytime attack on Babo on the same island.

Planes Over Halmahera

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 11.—Thirty enemy fighter and bomber planes launched a daytime attack on Kau Bay on Halmahera Island on August 9. The Japanese Units on the spot downed three of the attackers.

Twenty enemy fighter and bomber planes appeared over Washire on Halmahera Island yesterday, and four of the attackers were downed by the Japanese.

1 Downed Over Yap

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 11.—A formation of 19 large-sized enemy bombers came attacking Yap Island in daylight on August 10. The Japanese Defense Forces on the Island shot down one plane and repulsed the other enemy bombers.

BOLIVIAN CABINET NAMED

President Villaroel Appoints Anrade As Foreign Minister

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—The Bolivian Cabinet as formed by President Gualberto Villaroel, according to a La Pas dispatch, includes the following:

Victor Anrade, Foreign Minister; Alfonso Quinteros, Minister of Interior; Jose Zarco Kramer, Minister of Finance, Lieutenant-Colonel Jose Celestino Pinto, Minister of Defense; Gustavo Chacon, Minister of Economics; Major Nogales, Minister of Agriculture, Major Antono Ponco, Minister of Public Works; and Romberio Capriles, Minister of Labor.

U.S. Reveals Raid Attempt

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—The United States War Department announced today that a formation of B-29 "super flying fortresses" has bombed the Kyushu district, Japan, says a Washington dispatch received here.

BIG REICH BOMBERS CONTINUE TO BLAST SOVIETS ON VISTULA

German Anti-Tank Planes Destroy 24 Tanks Southwest of Sandomirz

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—Uninterrupted attacks by powerful German air formations of bombers and battleplanes, in close concert with the ground forces at all focal points on the Eastern Front, featured the fighting during the past 24 hours.

Strong formations, wave after wave, laid carpets of high explosive and incendiary bombs on garrisoned Soviet villages in the Vistula bridgehead and Baranov areas inflicting extremely heavy damages and casualties.

Southwest of Sandomirz, German anti-tank planes struck at Soviet tank columns and destroyed 24 of them in addition to many guns and more than a hundred vehicles.

In the Vistula bridgehead, hundreds of German battleplanes attacked concentrations of Soviet mechanized forces destroying numerous vehicles. An emergency bridge across the river was also torn to pieces with direct bomb hits.

In the Wilkowischken sector, air attacks were directed against shell-thrower and artillery positions and during fierce aerial engagements by German fighters to pave the way for their comrade battleplanes 41 Soviet planes were shot down.

The center of attacks by heavy German bombers and night battleplanes, however, was against the big Vistula bend where great damage was done to Soviet supply concentrations.

Big Battle Seen Near

Focal point of the extensive defense fighting on the Eastern Front yesterday remained in the area of Baranov and in the region north of Memel while in all the other sectors, fighting diminished, according to frontline reports which said that immense regrouping and troop concentrations are taking place on both sides indicating an imminent big-scale battle shortly.

Moreover, it appears that the Soviets, despite the huge losses suffered during the past few days on the southern wing of the front, intend to resume pressure against the Carpathian positions. They have already brought up fresh reinforcements of both infantry and tank formations.

At the same time, they are strongly reinforcing the Baranov sector. German commands interpret these maneuvers as indicating Soviet aims to wipe out the whole German southern wing by a gigantic pincer movement.

Yesterday's fighting, however, was mostly continued in the same focal points. Continuing their attacks commenced on the previous day, German and Hungarian alpine troops ironed out a deep dent north of the Tartar Pass and completely encircled and subsequently destroyed several Soviet fighting groups.

Near Sanok, German grenadiers all day engaged in embittered defense against Soviet attacks and then launching counter-attacks held all their positions. Heavy casualties were inflicted upon the Soviets during this fighting.

Soviet Thrust Checked

The main fighting on the Eastern Front, however, developed in the penetration area of Baranov where west of Milec, strong Soviet tank formations concentrated for a large-scale attack southward. German defense forces supported by strong battleplane units again checked the new Soviet break-through attempt after several hours of furious battle and destroyed 38 tanks.

Soviet break-through attempts northward from south of Opatow and north of Annapol were likewise foiled. Numerous Soviet tanks were destroyed and German panzer formations in a fierce counter-thrust not only narrowed down considerably the Soviet penetration area but advanced southward several kilometers.

Southeast of Warsaw, too, German counter-attacks against the Soviet bridgehead across the Pilica were successful despite stubborn Soviet resistance.

West of Narew, German grenadiers resisted strong Soviet attacks in fierce local fighting while the town of Wilkowischken was recaptured in a counter-attack. All Soviet attacks against the new German city positions were repelled and more ground was captured to the north. Attacks against the western part of the town were also repulsed and destroyed 52 Soviet tanks.

On the northern wing of the Eastern Front, furious fighting developed near Mitau and north of Dvina during the course of which German formations held their ground everywhere despite overwhelming odds.

Closer Nippon-Reich Ties Stressed At Meeting of Cultural Liaison Body

Exchange of Studies and Reports Between Resident Scholars in Both Countries and Establishment Of Round Table Conference Voted

The 15th meeting of the Japanese-German Cultural Liaison Council was held at 10 a.m. Friday at the Imperial Hotel. Attending were leading Japanese and German personages, including Yoshinaga Ando, Chief of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office and Chairman of the Japanese committee; Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information; Reinhold Shulze, Chief of the Cultural Department of the German Embassy and Chairman of the German committee; and Dr. Erich Boltze, German Minister.

The Council, it is recalled, was formed with the aim to maintain liaison and hold conferences in putting into practice the Japanese-German Cultural Pact which was signed in November, 1938. It is noted that since the signing of the pact the degree of collaboration between the two nations in the fields of politics, economics and technology has become increasingly greater and that the two allies are driving forward powerfully toward final victory against the United States and Britain.

The meeting began with an address by Chairman Ando on the significance of cultural collaboration in the war prosecuted jointly by Japan and Germany. In the discussions which followed, the formation of sub-committees for putting into practice most effectively the Japanese-German medical affairs regulations was decided upon. The establishment of a 20,00 mark fund each by the Japanese and Germans for the purchase of important literary works of the two nations and for the aiding of their exchange was also decided upon. This step was taken to maintain the cultural interflow between the Society for International Cultural Relations and the German organization for the exchange of books with foreign nations which is in a state of partial suspension at present.

To Exchange Reports

A decision was also reached on the exchange of cultural studies and technical reports between resident scholars in Japan and Germany in order to maintain powerfully Japanese-German scholastic collaboration in wartime and prepare for the post-war period. It was also agreed to establish a Japanese-German Round Table Conference, for a contribution to the friendship of the cultural workers of the two nations and for the suitable undertaking of cultural enterprises. This measure was taken because the culture and spirit of Japan and Germany will form the foundations for the construction of the new world order. The conference will further the spiritual understanding of the two peoples and show the world the solidarity of the Japanese-German alliance.

The meeting was closed with all vowing to drive forward for complete victory in the cultural war.

Others attending the meeting were, among the Japanese, Hiroshi Nagai, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Education Ministry; Koichi Kameyama, Chief of the Hygiene Bureau of the Welfare Ministry; Kiyoshi Kuroda, Managing Director of the Society for International Cultural Relations; Marquis Saburo Inoue, President of the Japanese-German Cultural Society; Baron Takaharu Mitsui, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the same society; Kiyoshi Naruse, Managing Director of the German Cultural Research Station; Haruhiko Nishi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Student Institute; and numerous other officials of the Foreign Office and other ministries.

Attending, among the Germans, were Wolfgang Galinsky, First Secretary of the German Embassy; Count Duerckheim; Dr. Eckart, Secretary of the German Cultural Research Station; Dr. E. Von Weegmann, Chief Secretary of the German Eastern-Asia Society; Dr. Herbert Zachert, Secretary of the Japanese-German Cultural Society; and Hermann Schaefer, of the Cultural Department of the German Embassy.

Chairman Ando said, in substance: "Japan and Germany are prosecuting an intense war against the common enemy, the United States and Britain, in the East and West with close collaboration as comrades. I think that it is indeed significant that we are holding at this time the 15th Japanese-German Cultural Liaison Council.

"It is recalled that the Japanese-German Cultural Pact was signed in November, 1938. By that pact the two nations solemnly pledged to make still more solid their friendship and feeling of trust by furthering their cultural relations based on their unique spiritual culture and by deepening mutual spiritual understanding. The pact has been loyally adhered to by our nations during the six years which have passed. In the political, economic and technological fields, as well as in the cultural field, the degree of friendship between the two nations has been made closer. In this world upheaval of today, Japan and Germany, militarily as one, are driving powerfully forward toward final victory against the enemies of mankind, the United States and Britain.

"As I think of the fact that the present war is purported to establish a new world order based on the moral principle of enabling all the peoples of the world to have their proper places, I cannot but keenly feel the important and great significance the conclusion of the Japanese-German cultural agreement will have on world history. Indeed, I believe that the traditional spiritual civilization of Japan and Germany will always be a guiding star in this turmoiled world of humanity.

"The first of the achievements which were accomplished for the promotion of the cultural relations of the two countries in the interval of two years which passed after the previous conference was the conclusion of the Japan-German agreement on translations. The second was the conclusion of the medical agreement providing for close cooperation between the two countries in the field of medicine which has the oldest and most intimate history of any in the interchange of culture between Japan and Germany.

"The other achievements include the settlement of the matter of the exchange and purchase of Japanese and German books, and the holding of the essay contest for the purpose of making the objects of the common war of Japan and Germany clear to the world.

"While looking back upon the many efforts which have been made toward the development of cultural relations between the two countries in spite of the special difficulties which were created by the war, we feel we are bound to renew our resolution to make redoubled efforts to forge closer ties of cooperation in the field of culture between Japan and Germany for the purpose of making a contribution to the successful conduct of the common war."

Minister Dr. Boltze said.

"Excellencies, Gentlemen:

"On behalf of the German members of the Japanese-German Cultural Committee I wish most sincerely to thank you, most revered Ministerial Director Ando, for having convoked today's 15th Session of the Japanese-German Cultural Committee. As you have mentioned in your message of greeting, it is of particular significance that this session takes place at the very moment when the war, in Asia as well as in Europe, has entered its decisive stage.

"The fateful struggle of our peoples which is being conducted on all fronts with the greatest energy and determination will be supported most efficaciously when the friendly ties linking our peoples with one another are reinforced. To collaborate toward the reaching of this goal is one of the chief tasks of the Japanese-German Cultural Committee.

"I am convinced that the resolutions taken at our today's session—such as for instance the Japanese-German exchange of books, the exchange of Japanese and German scientists and explorers but in particular the resolutions to institute Japanese-German discussion afternoon meetings and to create a permanent working committee—will essentially contribute toward bringing our peoples closer to each other and thereby to create a significant prerequisite for gaining the joint final victory."

LT.-GEN. FANG SIGNS SURRENDER PAPERS SOUTH OF HENGYANG

Submits to Unconditional Terms in Historic Talks in Suburbs of Walled Town

By D. ODAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG, August 10.—Historic negotiations for the unconditional surrender of Lieutenant-General Fang Chien-chuen, commander of the enemy 10th army, took place between him and Unit Commander X X, of the Japanese attackers of Hengyang, at 10:55 a.m. on Tuesday at the Jenai Middle School, located four kilometers south of the walled town.

It was 7 p.m. on Monday that the enemy, who swiftly lost his fighting spirit as a result of the Japanese reduction of the school height, unfurled a white flag of general surrender. At 10 p.m. the enemy sent a messenger and officially voiced his desire for surrender. At this time it was decided that at 2 a.m. on Tuesday Japanese Unit Commander X X and the enemy commander, Lieutenant-General Fang, would meet mid-way between the first lines of the opposing forces.

General's Arrival Demanded

At 3 a.m. a messenger arrived. He, however, only brought a message stating that some delay had arisen. In order to eliminate the enemy plotting the Japanese completed preparations for any eventuality and strongly demanded the presence of the enemy general. With no escape possible because of the strong Japanese stand, the enemy agreed to the army commander's coming to the meeting.

At 7 a.m. Japan Time, Lieutenant-General Fang, accompanied by more than 10 high officers of his headquarters, including the commanders of the 190th, reserve 10th and newly organized 54th divisions, came under the abatis from the side of school, crossed the Japanese first line and appeared before the first line headquarters of the X X Unit.

After a meeting with Unit Commander X X of the force reducing the left wing of the southwestern outer defense of Hengyang which had the school height as the main pillar, Lieutenant-General Fang and his party parted with Unit Commander X X and directed their steps toward the Jenai Middle School, which had been set as the place for the surrender talks.

Negotiations Commenced

Soon the party arrived at the Jenai Middle School. Shortly before this, the commander of a certain Japanese Unit, accompanied by his staff officers, had already entered the school. At 11:45 a.m., the negotiations were commenced in an underground air-defense shelter in the compounds of the school. As the Japanese commander was seated in the middle of a simple table in the shelter, General Fang took his seat just in front of him, and Chief of Staff Sung Min-yu of the Tenth Army and other divisional commanders also took their respective seats besides General Fang. Thus, the feeling of great tension filled the shelter, where dim candle lights flickered.

General Fang is a man of some 40 years of age, robust and well-built.

Breaking the intense atmosphere, the Japanese commander of a certain unit solemnly said that he would demand unconditional surrender and resolutely refused the seven items included in the conditional surrender presented by the enemy commander. Our Commander than, firmly demanded an immediate reply.

The eyes of those present were focused on General Fang who was listening to the interpreter with occasional nods. Finally, he determinedly said, "I will accept your demand."

In reply to this the Japanese Commander added, "Orders will be issued by the Japanese Army with regard to disarming."

With this the enemy forces defending the walled city of Hengyang surrendered instantaneously and unconditionally to our Forces. The hour was 12 noon when the paper of surrender was signed.

Chief of Staff XX gave his final orders to General Fang that the Chungking forces within the walls of Hengyang be commanded to cease all fighting. General Fang replied that Chief of Staff Soong would be given orders to that effect. Furthermore, when General Fang reported to the various division commanders that he had agreed to unconditional surrender in the presence of the Japanese Commander, the division commanders gave their assent.

Imperial Appreciation Extended Nippon Units For Hengyang Victory

By S. SHIRATSUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

HENGYANG, August 10.—Words of appreciation were graciously granted by the Throne, yesterday, to the Japanese Army Forces in the Hunan area who had completely occupied Hengyang. Consequently, the ceremony of conveying the Imperial words of appreciation to the officers and men of the various Japanese Units on the front took place at 4 p.m. the same day. All the officers and men, who heard the gracious words were filled with trepidation and are now gripped with an iron determination to deal the final blow to the foe. A certain Japanese Unit Commander, who was present at the ceremony, stated: "Having been granted gracious words from the Throne, we are struck with awe and filled with trepidation. We firmly pledge that we will exert ourselves to the utmost to smash the enemy."

CHUNGKING ADMITS FALL OF HENGYANG

All Defenders Killed—Fate of Commanders Unknown, Says Enemy Announcement

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—Admitting the fall of Hengyang, Chungking military authorities, in their war communique issued today, announced that the walled town fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces two days ago when many troops of the Chungking garrison forces surrendered, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Hengyang's Loss Admitted

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 11.—Regarding the fall of Hengyang, Chungking military authorities have been attempting to conceal the facts about the loss of the walled town, stating that no information is available due to the cessation of communications from that fighting zone.

However, in face of the actual reduction of Hengyang, the Chungking Military Council, last night, finally announced that the walled town had fallen into the hands of the Japanese. In the announcement, it was stated that all the troops of the Chungking garrison forces defending Hengyang had been killed in action, and that the fate of the military command of these forces is unknown.

It is assumed that the reason why the Chungking authorities are so vague about the fate of the commanders of the Hengyang garrison forces is that they cannot admit the fact that the Commander, Fang Chien-chuen various divisional commanders, the Chief of the General Staff, and other leaders of the garrison forces had unconditionally surrendered to the Japanese Army.

Foe Studying Nippon Moves

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—With the fall of Hengyang, Chungking and American military quarters are most apprehensive of a Japanese drive in the direction of Langson in French Indo-China via Kweilin and Liuchow, principal strongholds of the American 14th air force, according to a dispatch by a United Press correspondent in Chungking.

The U.P. correspondent said in effect: "Informed Chungking and American military circles are of the opinion that the question of what will be the next stage in the drive of the Japanese Forces, which have reduced Hengyang, will be answered within the next two weeks to a month. Three directions are open to the Japanese. The first drive, and clearly the most advantageous, would be for the reduction via Nanning in Kwangsi Province, of Kweilin and Liuchow, main strongholds of the 14th air force, and one which would go on to Langson in French Indo-China.

"The second would be what was believed to be the first objective of the Hunan operations, the continuation of a southward advance along the Canton-Hankow railway.

"The third would be to consider the Hunan advance as ended with the reduction of Hengyang and to withdraw to the powerful base of Changsha. The Canton-Hankow railway has been destroyed by the Chungking forces and its reconstruction, or the construction of a road, will be a huge task. And even if it were reconstructed, it would be subjected to continual obstruction by the 14th air corps unless the advance bases of the unit were smashed. The American and Chungking forces, therefore, are worrying most of a Japanese drive against Kweilin and on to French Indo-China.

"These operations would be advantageous to Japan but also will be costly and some are inclined to believe that it will not be carried out. The Kweilin-Langson route, however, is the shortest route to the South and would be an overland rail route to Shonan via the Malai peninsula. Many informed circles in Chungking are of the opinion that the American invasion of Saipan and air raiding of the Ogasawaras will serve to urge the Japanese into a drive on Kweilin rather than having an opposite effect. Some circles think that the reduction of Hengyang will contribute to a clear-through of the Canton-Hankow railway and the opening of a Tokyo-Shonan railway."

GIGANTIC WAR BLOW DEALT BY JAPANESE AS HENGYANG TAKEN

Over 13,000 Enemy Captured, 4,100 Killed, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Revealing the principal war results obtained by the Imperial Forces at the time of the reduction of Hengyang, known up to the present, the Imperial Headquarters in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m., Friday, announced that 13,300 Chungking troops, including Fang Chien-chuen, Commander of the 10th Army, and the Commanders of the 3rd, 190th, the newly organized 10th and temporarily organized 54th Divisions had been taken prisoner.

It was also revealed that the enemy suffered more than 4,100 killed. (This number has been confirmed by the Japanese Forces). In addition, numerous bodies had been taken away by the enemy side.

The Japanese captured numerous war trophies, including 101 guns of various calibers, 520 heavy and light machine-guns and about 3,500 rifles as well as large quantities of war material and ammunition, the Imperial Headquarters added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m., August 11

"The principal items of the war results obtained at the time of the reduction of Hengyang known up to the present follow:

"1. Prisoners captured—13,300, including Fang Chien-chuen, Commander of the 10th Army, and the Commanders of the 3rd, 190th, the newly organized 10th and the temporarily organized 54th Divisions.

"2. Enemy dead confirmed—More than 4,100. (In addition, numerous bodies had been taken away by the enemy forces).

"3. War trophies:

Guns of various calibers	101
Heavy and light machine-guns	520
Rifles	about 3,500

In addition, large quantities of war material and ammunition were captured."

Big Tragedy for Chungking

With the speedy fall of Hengyang, the curtain has dropped on the finale of a big tragedy for the enemy camp at Chungking.

It was only 40 days after the complete encirclement of the walled town and within less than 84 hours since the launching of the general attack that the citadel of the Chungking army was totally reduced by the Japanese Forces.

As was observed in the Imperial Headquarters announcement, the enemy suffered tremendous losses in manpower as well as in war equipment. Headed by Lieutenant-General Fang Chien-chuen, the Commander of the 10th Army, and Sun Min-yu, chief of the general staff of the same army and various divisional commanders including Li Pa-fu and Kung Fo-lung, 13,300 Chungking troops who had been desperately defending the walled town have been taken prisoner. At the same time, Chungking also lost a total of more than 4,100 men who were killed in action. These aban-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 4)

MIKOLAJCZYK ENDS TALKS WITH STALIN

Returns to London With No Results; Renouncing of British-Polish Pact Asked

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—For nine days, Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the refugee Polish regime conferred in Moscow with the Soviet Government and the representative of the Chelm regime, but failing to reach any agreement, he left Moscow this morning by air for London.

According to information available here, Premier Josef Stalin told Mikolajczyk that the question of abolishing the British-Polish Alliance Treaty, and the issues regarding the political structure and safety of Eastern Europe should be left to the Soviet Government which will permit no interference from any other country.

Yesterday Mikolajczyk called on British Ambassador to Moscow, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, but it is reported that as the above-mentioned questions could not be settled at Moscow and require consultations with the British Government, he hurriedly left for London.

No accurate reports are available regarding the nature of the conference, but the main points discussed were as follows, according to the London correspondent of the Dagens-Nyhetar:

1. Unification of the refugee Polish regime and the Chelm regime.
2. The Polish boundary line issue.
3. Question of aiding the guerilla forces in the former Polish territory.

It is observed that despite repeated conference Mikolajczyk, Premier Stalin and the Chelm representative were unable to reach an agreement.

Urged to Drop Pact

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the Polish Exile Government was asked by Premier Stalin to renounce the British Guarantee and Alliance Treaty, the Wilhelmstrasse was informed.

According to this information, the Soviets are said to have repeatedly indicated in the course of negotiations that the drafting and moulding of East European affairs and political relations, especially of the security system, were exclusively matters to be dealt with by the Soviet Union and that the latter had no intention of letting other systems interfere with its security system and therefore demanded the formal dissolution of the Anglo-Polish Treaty.

The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out how he had announced some days ago that the Polish-Russian negotiations would lead to no result. He described Reuters report of the suspension of the negotiations as truly sensational.

Mikolajczyk's statements to the press that he could examine the proposals made to him better in London than in Moscow, are interpreted by the Wilhelmstrasse as diplomatic language for "unacceptable." Mikolajczyk left the press conference with a note of pessimism when he declared that the Polish-Russian question would be a test case for Europe's future peace. The Wilhelmstrasse expects that London will try to hush up this failure but, without doubt, will soon get to know Moscow's demands. In view of this outcome of the Moscow negotiations, the World Security Conference desired by Roosevelt, has little meaning, it is declared here. Time and again it was postponed because it was impossible to induce the Russians to come to the conference table.

Polish Rebels Betrayed

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—"We have been disarmed by the Russians. This is the end of the Polish army. Long live Poland!"—such was the open wireless message received by the Polish radio in Bari on August 9 from the Polish rebel formations in the rear of the Soviet lines at Kovel.

The Bari radio was asked by Kovel to transmit this wireless message to all Polish wireless stations within reach. This message is a death blow to all those Poles who, relying on the hints and false promises of the Anglo-Americans and the promises of the Soviet Union, are fighting by way of rebellion, sabotage or as Anglo-American cannon fodder, for their alleged liberation. In actuality, however, they are fighting for the enslavement of their country.

While Premier Mikolajczyk, the head of the Polish Exile Government, went on his begging mission to Moscow upon Anglo-American advice, and while he was still negotiating a compromise with the Soviets, Premier Stalin once again put the world face-to-face with a fait accompli.

Without much ado he let the Polish formations be disarmed and arrested behind the Russian lines. It has been learned that Polish officers were separated from their men and sent to Kiev. All non-Bolshevist elements are now being separated from amongst them. This means a complete breakdown of all hopes held by the Polish insurgents, for help from the Anglo-American and Soviet side. Their situation is now hopeless. They are, therefore, risking their lives for nothing.

Press Comments

Friday, August 11

METHOD OF TODAY'S WARFARE

MAINICHI—Churchill in his speech before the House of Commons on August 2 said that "the present war has lost a great deal of its ideological meaning." This is a confession which deserves attention, indicating that the development of the fighting situation is not progressing as anticipated by Churchill. By this admission the "Atlantic Charter" seems to have been thrown overboard.

When the Charter was announced to the world by Roosevelt and Churchill on August 14, 1941, even at that time its essentially deceptive character was apparent. What is the situation today, three years after? The eight articles which make up the Charter have in fact all become dead, and now on top of it comes Churchill's recent confession.

The second point brought to our mind by Churchill's confession is the method of warfare pursued by America and Britain which by now has been bereft of most of its ideological meaning. The fighting methods of the enemy, who sees the shadow of defeat on the horizon, are rapidly becoming reckless. According to testimony given by Lieutenant Robert I. Condon, a Canadian who was taken prisoner by the German forces, a "gangster corps" is attached to each unit of the U.S. forces. These corps composed of seasoned criminals who had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the United States, are held in awe by the officers and men of the main units and are avoided as much as possible.

The British so far have not fallen so low as the Americans. But when it comes to the question of method of warfare there is little if any difference between the two. A book entitled "Outline of the Latest Illegitimate Fighting Methods" was discovered by the German forces in the bag of an escaped British liaison officer on the Normandy front in the latter part of last month. It is said to have had stamped on it the "Confidential" mark of the British Army Technical School. The book teaches gangster warfare methods item by item. One paragraph reads: "The age of warfare according to the rules of sport is over. In this war the fighting methods of gangsters must be employed." From this the trend of the rest of the book may readily be judged. It seems that the falling of this book into German hands was rather "painful" to Britain, and Eden made frantic efforts to deny the whole incident by saying that he had "never heard of any such book."

The enemy by now has put aside all embellishing cant. In the idea that to overthrow one's adversary, it is necessary first of all to strike horror into his heart, the enemy is resorting to all sorts of methods. To use a favorite word of theirs, they are indeed in a "desperate" plight. And that is only natural. From October, Britain enters into her famous period of fog. Even in ordinary times the British are annoyed by this fog which does not permit vision even one foot ahead. And now with the V-1 which will come flying on them in all directions, will it be possible to maintain London, heart of the British Empire? Even supposing the British iron will enables the people to stand this test spiritually, in severe winter, without coal in their stoves or panes in their windows, we wonder whether their health can stand it. According to Churchill's announcement, it seems that about 600,000 houses were repaired but it cannot be supposed that it will be possible to continue to repair them when they are being destroyed without limit. No wonder the enemy hopes to settle the war "by October."

AMERICAN PRODUCTION HITS CEILING

TOKYO SHIMBUN—As the result of the extent of the production capacity of the Americans which has recently been exhibited, there are some who think that this capacity is unlimited. According to a close study of figures, however, the enemy's production capacity is not only limited but is obviously hitting the ceiling and bound soon to decline. Doubtless they have the greatest material quantity of the world. However, even with an inexhaustible supply of material resources and the world's foremost mechanical power, an inexhaustible production is impossible unless there is at the same time inexhaustible "manpower." What are, then, the limits? We shall try to examine the point on the basis of figures published by the enemy.

On July 1 of last year, the total population of America was 136,480,000 persons. Of this number, by March this year 51,360,000 had become laborers, both male and female, and by the end of July 11,350,000 had been mobilized as soldiers. This makes a total of 62,710,000, or 46 pe cent, in other words, nearly one half of the total populace, is already mobilized.

Thus, no matter what frantic efforts are made by the enemy, we believe that in regard to his "manpower" he has now come to the critical stage. In addition, because of his need to replace his huge losses in operations in the East and West, not to speak of the sharp increase of strikes, it seems difficult for the enemy to maintain even his present level.

Take for instance the strongest point in the American production, namely, aircraft. Since the end of last year there has been no rise; in March this year the monthly output surpassed the 9,000 mark but for all the other months it has remained in the 8,000's. Also the monthly construction of ships has not risen above the 150's, and in July it even registered a sharp drop to the 120's, that is to say, by 20 per cent.

Their figure of 8,000 planes a month is a rather large one, but of course not all these 8,000 planes are concentrated on one front. Twenty per cent of the planes are sent to anti-Axis countries as Lend-Lease and the remaining 6,400 are divided among the requirements at home, in the Pacific, and in the Atlantic. If the domestic requirements are placed at 1,000 planes, that is, for defense, training, etc., what we have to face in the Pacific is some 2,700, or at the most 3,000 planes.

But our side does not request, or require, the same number of planes. If the required ratio were 3 to 2, then 2,000 planes per month would be sufficient; if 5 to 4, then 2,400 planes a month. Of course we are not "in the know," but it seems to us that some such number of planes is surely within our own production capacity.

FULLBRIGHT GIVEN U.S. SENATE SEAT

Representative Wins Democratic Nomination in Arkansas, Assuring Election

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 10.—Representative J. William Fullbright of Arkansas has won the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate, which is tantamount to election in that State, according to an Associated Press dispatch received here. He will succeed Senator Hattie W. Caraway, Democrat, who was defeated in an earlier primary election.

Partial returns gave Fullbright 110,000 votes to less than 80,000 for Governor Homer M. Adkins who opposed him in the senatorial race.

Fullbright made a name for himself in Congress by sponsoring the Fullbright resolution on international policy.

Another Associated Press dispatch from Greenwich, Connecticut said that Representative Clare Luce, Republican, was renominated by acclamation for a second Congressional term. She will be opposed by Margaret Conner of Edinfield who was nominated Tuesday night by the Democrats. Miss Conner is 29 years old, former deputy secretary for the State of Connecticut. She is an attorney at law.

Elsewhere on the political front, Republican Presidential nominee Governor Thomas Dewey of New York was quoted by Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey as favoring a strong post-war organization that will be equipped to deal with any future threat to world peace. Edison conferred at length with the Republican candidate.

U.S. Probing Strike Cause

Special to the Nippon Times

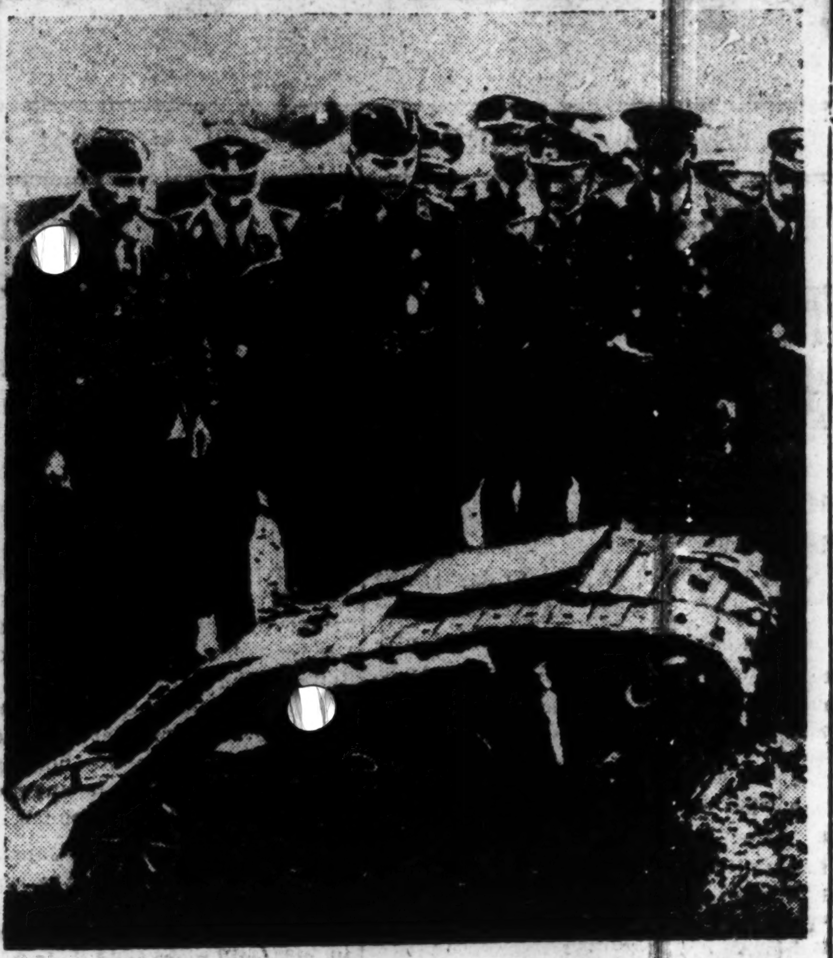
LISBON, August 10.—Judge George Welch, of the United States Federal Court today opened a grand jury inquiry to investigate the Philadelphia transportation workers' strike of last week which temporarily paralyzed the city's transit system and war industries, according to a Philadelphia dispatch. Welch formed the jury of 11 men and 9 women and said that politics conceivably might lie at the bottom of the controversy in some way, but if race hatred was the real reason, he could not take it lying down. "We must punish the men who has caused such a strike," he stated. It is recalled that the workers went on strike when eight negro workers were promoted.

U.S. Admits Sinking

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—The sinking of the American merchant-ship John Bascom during a German attack against Bari harbor in Italy last December was announced by the United States Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch.

'Beetle' Tank Appears



German experts are shown in above photo examining a "Beetle" tank, a radio-controlled miniature tank which is Germany's newest secret weapon. These tanks are about five feet long and capable of a speed of 16 m.p.h. They carry 150 pounds of explosives. The latest "Beetle" differs from the original Beetle which made its first appearance in Russia and later in the attack on the Anzio front, in that it is radio-controlled whereas the first Beetle was directed by remote control through wires attached to a mechanism in the rear of the tank.

Gigantic War Loss Dealt by Japanese As Hengyang Taken

(Continued From Page 1)

doned dead have been confirmed by the Japanese while in addition, there were numerous other dead whose bodies had been disposed of by the enemy.

By taking advantage of the topography and fully armed after completing the fortification, the Chungking garrison forces in the walled town attempted to defend their positions to the last, having been instructed by General Chiang Kai-shek to carry on the desperate defense. Particularly, since the capture of the Hengyang airfield, which fell into Japanese hands on June 26, the defenders at Hengyang, aided by the China-based U.S. air force even struggled to direct a counter-thrust against the Japanese while a large number of reinforcements were sent to the areas around Hengyang in an attempt to rescue the beleaguered Chungking troops.

Citadel Falls Easily

In the face of our relentless, heavy attacks, both day and night, the stronghold of Hengyang fell easy victim to the crack Japanese Units at 8 a.m. on August 8, only three and a half days after the Japanese had opened up their general attack on the evening of August 4.

As a result of the fall of Hengyang, the enemy bases east of the Canton-Hankow railway have become almost paralyzed and the various air bases such as Kweilin are now under heavy Japanese pressure.

After the commencement of the present large-scale operations on the China continent, the enemy attempts to disturb the sea traffic from the south have almost ceased in recent days and the anti-Axis forces are now obliged to depend on bases in the northwestern part of China.

With Hengyang completely in Japanese hands, the operations on the China continent are entering a new phase. Continuing their fierce onslaughts, various crack Japanese Units are at present engaging in annihilative operations against the remnants of the three enemy divisions dispatched to the Hengyang area to aid the trapped defenders. Other Japanese Units also are continually carrying on vigorous drives to shatter the remaining bodies of 23 divisions in the sectors east of the Siang River.

It goes without saying that the Japanese Air Force in the China area has been vigorously cooperating with the land units and have tremendously contributed to the achievements of the brilliant war results and frustrating the movements of the U.S. air force based on the continent.

Andes Snowslide Buries 100

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—A snowslide in the Andes copper mining town of Sewell buried 100 persons yesterday, according to a dispatch from Santiago, Chile. In central and southern Chile violent winter rain storms swept over a wide area, flooding streets in Santiago and Valparaiso. Telegraph communications were interrupted.

ROOSEVELT CONCLUDES WAR COUNCIL IN HAWAII

MacArthur, Nimitz and Halsey Reported to Have Taken Part in Conference

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—President Roosevelt, who has not appeared publicly since July 20 when he made his fourth-term acceptance speech from the San Diego marine base, had arrived in Honolulu on July 26 and concluded a three-day "Pacific War Council" with key military, air and naval leaders, it was announced today, according to a Honolulu dispatch.

It is reported that Roosevelt left San Diego on July 21 for Hawaii on board a cruiser and arrived at Pearl Harbor on July 26.

Participating in the military talks were General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the south Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific fleet, Rear-Admiral William Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. 3rd Pacific fleet, General Robert Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. army in the Pacific, Admiral William Leahy, Roosevelt's advisor and Chief-of-Staff of the U.S. army, and Rear-Admiral Robert Leo Chormley, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis naval forces in the south Pacific.

In addition, it is believed that almost all the commanders in Pacific waters had participated in the talks. Following the conclusion of the three-day conference, Roosevelt inspected various military installations in the Hawaii sector.

BRITISH UNITS REPELLED ALONG ADRIATIC COAST

Concentrated German Fire Blasts 53 Enemy Tanks South of Monterado

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—Major fighting on the Italian front occurred only along the comparatively narrow sector along the Adriatic coast where, as anticipated, the British, after several hours of drumfire, started a large-scale attack. Especially strong enemy pressure was seen in the sector south of Monterado.

Although preceded by intense artillery fire, the attackers were repelled repeatedly and dealt exceptionally heavy losses by concentrated German weapons. They lost 53 tanks and were able to advance only a few kilometers west of Monterado.

With fresh replacements, they again resumed their attack last night and continued this morning. Fighting is still raging but their efforts have borne little fruit thus far.

Fighting along the Adriatic coast, however, may be considered a side issue or merely large-scale tying-down operation and that the main thrust of the enemy forces will be against the Arno line in the western sector. Major enemy deployments were observed in the Florence area and their artillery fire considerably increased yesterday. The enemy, however, has not yet started a large-scale attempt to cross the river.

DETERMINED STAND OF REICH STRESSED

Measures for Efficient Mobilization of German Strength Are Announced

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—The German people, by their conduct of living, will prove their unshakable determination to continue the struggle for existence until victory is attained, no matter at what cost, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister and Plenipotentiary for Total War Effort, declared in announcing certain measures for the efficient mobilization of the nation's strength. He emphasized that everything not in keeping with the bitterness of Germany's battle for freedom must be eliminated from public life.

Dr. Goebbels' announcement follows:

"While last week a measure was published according to which the age limit for working women was raised to 50 years and all 'sham' work prohibited further measures to mobilize German labor have now been prepared. They will lead to certain restrictions in various fields of public life. The Reich Plenipotentiary for Total-War Effort attaches greatest importance to the just distribution of war burdens.

The new measures will free more workers for the armament industry and more soldiers for the front. Within the ambit of these measures the following decrees have been issued:

"1) All foreign domestic servants will from now on be employed in armament plants. Germans, at present still working as domestic servants, will partly be sent to armament factories and partly to households where they are urgently needed, in particular to families with many children.

"2) A considerable number of classes of those hitherto exempt from conscription and badly needed for the fighting fronts will, with the consent of Albert Speer, Reich Minister of Armament and War Production, be drawn from the armament industries after substitute workers have been trained.

"3) Those people who hitherto had but little opportunity of participating in the common war effort will aid armament production by an intensification of the homework on as large a scale as possible. Those to be engaged in homework will primarily be people exempt from compulsory labor.

"4) Cultural life will be restricted considerably. Adequate initial measures have been initiated. In line with these steps the entire staffs of film and theatre companies will be placed at the disposal of the armament industry.

"5) Further important economizing measures in interior administration, the Reich railways, the Reich post and cultural life have been started or are being prepared. The public will be informed of these measures beforehand.

"6) The standard of public life must now be adapted to the requirements of total war. All public meetings and ceremonies will in future be plain and simple. Receptions, introductions into office, special theatrical and musical performances, inaugurations of exhibitions and memorial ceremonies will be forbidden as they are not directly connected with our common war effort.

"Every German citizen will have to serve the nation with all his strength in the weeks and months to come. Thus his personal standard of living will necessarily be more and more influenced by the war. Therefore, everything which is not in keeping with the bitterness of our struggle for existence must be eliminated from public life. The German people by its conduct of living will prove its unshakable determination to continue this fight for its national existence until victory is attained, cost what it may."

ROYCE GIVEN NEW POST

Vandenberg Replaces Brereton as Head of U.S. 9th Air Force

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—The appointment of Major-General Ralph Royce as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis expeditionary air forces was announced by the supreme headquarters today, according to a London dispatch.

At the same time it was announced that Major-General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, former Deputy Commander-In-Chief of the U.S. expeditionary air force, has assumed the command of the U.S. 9th air force relieving Lieutenant-General Lewis H. Brereton.

Royce has served as Commander of the U.S. army forces in the Middle East and earlier in the war was Chief of Staff of the anti-Axis forces in the southwest Pacific and Commander of the U.S. 1st air force.

18,000,000 Americans Will Be Unemployed Two Years After War

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Declaring that there will be 18,000,000 Americans unemployed in the second year after the war, Senator Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia, together with Senator James Murray, Montana, requested the approval of the Reconversion Bill in the Senate today, says a Washington dispatch. It was added that the bill probably will be rejected due to the opposition from the Republicans and Democrats from the Southern States. Kilgore said: Unless we have a definite measure to combat post-war unemployment America will be thrown into chaos. Six months after the war there will be 6,000,000 unemployed in the United States. This figure will jump to 12,000,000 one year later and in the second year the total will amount to 18,000,000. The Federal Government must maintain the purchasing power of the people by granting indemnities to the unemployed as one means of combatting economic depression.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 10

South of Caen the enemy continued his strong attacks and enlarged his penetration area south and southeastward. Our counter-attacks, however, checked the enemy forces and brought them to a standstill. The enemy lost 278 tanks south of Caen and west of the Orne from August 7 to 9. In the remaining front sectors, too, the enemy continued his strong attacks at focal points. He succeeded, however, in gaining ground only south of Le Plessis and south of the Vire.

In Brittany the American attacks, supported by tanks, were beaten off in the fighting zones of St. Nazaire, Lorient and Brest. Numerous enemy tanks were blasted. The gallant defenders of St. Malo are engaged in a heavy battle with the enemy attacking from all sides.

In the French area 128 terrorists were wiped out.

A large enemy destroyer was badly damaged by bombs in the waters west of Brest. The enemy once again lost six fully laden supply vessels totaling 25,500 tons as well as one destroyer and one corvette in the Seine Bay. Vessels escorting a German convoy sank two American E-boats south of Jersey Island.

Heavy V-1 fire is being directed against London.

In Italy the enemy resumed his attacks on the Adriatic coast with strong forces. The attacks collapsed with losses to the enemy.

On the Eastern Front heavy fighting is going on at Sanok and Mielec. Northwest of Baranov repeated enemy attacks were smashed and the Soviets were thrown back in counter-thrusts. From August 6 to 9, 108 enemy tanks were destroyed in the heavy fighting. Southeast of Varka the counter-attack of our tank forces is gaining ground against tough enemy resistance. West of the upper Narew repeated Soviet attacks were either beaten off or checked.

Counter-attacks by our troops are going on at Vilkovishken. North of the Memel the renewed Soviet break-through attempts in the Raseinen area were foiled with heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy. In the course of the fighting 52 enemy tanks were blasted. In Latvia numerous enemy thrusts between Mitau and Lake Pleskauremained were unsuccessful. Battleplane formations successfully raided Soviet deployments and tank concentrations particularly in the big Vistula bend and in the area west of Kaunas. During the night enemy troop concentrations northwest of Baranov and southeast of Varka were the targets of our bombers and night battleplanes. The enemy lost 41 aircraft yesterday.

Enemy bombers during daylight dropped bombs yesterday on the Budapest area. During the night minor enemy bomber formations raided the Ploesti area losing 14 aircraft. In western and southwestern Germany, Saarbruecken, Karlsruhe, Pirmasens and Luxemburg were attacked. A.A.-defense forces destroyed 33 enemy planes including 31 four-engined bombers.

REICH UNITS BLAST INVADER'S SHIPPING

Bombers and Navy Forces Smash Over 16 Vessels Including 2 Warships

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—Two enemy vessels were sunk during early morning hours, yesterday, in the bay of St. Malo in short but bitter naval engagements between German naval vessels escorting a convoy and enemy E-boats. German vessels suffered only insignificant damage and casualties were slight.

Enemy vessels off Brest were attacked by German bombers last night. Several direct hits were scored on a big enemy destroyer which soon developed a list and is believed to have sunk later.

Simultaneously, German bombers raided American supply bases at St. Hilaire and Brecey. With perfect visibility, large quantities of high explosive and incendiary bombs found their targets and in both places extensive fires were started. Avranches was likewise attacked the same night with telling success.

Latest reports disclose that six fully-laden enemy supply ships totalling 25,500 tons were sunk by German naval units in Seine Bay. In addition, an enemy destroyer and another escort vessel were torpedoed and sunk. Other fierce detonations were observed and it is safely assumed that additional vessels were sunk.

German naval units, presumably one-man torpedoes, effectively attacked enemy ships off the Channel coast last night and, according to information received so far, one destroyer, one corvette, and five transports aggregating approximately 23,000 tons and tank-carrying landing vessels were sunk.

Regarding these actions, the presumption that the German navy probably has other novel weapons apart from the one-man torpedo was gathered from the remark made by the Germany military spokesman today.

Asked by foreign correspondents whether these sinkings of enemy ships were due to the one-man torpedo, he replied "I can only say that the one-man torpedoes also had a share in the attacks."

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BARON HARA'S RITES HELD AT HONGANJI

Their Majesties Graciously Send Offerings—Many Former Premiers Attend

With Dr. Hiroshi Hara, eldest son, as chief mourner, the funeral service for Baron Yoshimichi Hara, late President of the Privy Council, was solemnly observed at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji here at 9:30 a.m. on Friday.

Indicative of the various meritorious services rendered by the deceased, the altar was filled with wreaths, gifts of cloth and other offerings graciously granted by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager. The funeral was attended by close relatives of the late Baron, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Keisuke Okada, all former Prime Ministers and members of the Imperial Bar Association.

Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, the newly-appointed President of the Privy Council and one of the most intimate friends of the deceased, acted as chairman of the funeral committee. Tetsuo Matsumura, chief priest of Seishoji Temple, Shiba, conducted the services under Buddhist rites. Following the burning of incense by Chamberlain Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji, Imperial messenger, Secretary Kuraji Ogura, messenger from the Empress, Secretary Kiyoshi Nishimura, messenger from the Empress Dowager, and also by the messenger from His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu who represented all the Imperial Princes of the Blood, and messengers from Their Highnesses Princes Gin Ri, Ken Ri and Gu Ri Chief mourner, Dr. Hiroshi Hara, paid the final tribute.

Chuzaburo Arima, representing the Imperial Lawyers' Association and Heiji Tanaka, on behalf of the Tokyo Lawyers' Association, read their respective messages of condolence, following which all the attendants burnt incense. The service was brought to a close at 11 a.m., and the service for the general public took place from 11 a.m. to noon, when a number of citizens paid their respects to the deceased.

His Imperial Majesty, in appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by the late Baron Yoshimichi Hara, on Thursday morning graciously dispatched Chamberlain Sadataka Hisamatsu to the Baron's residence at Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku with an Imperial Message, the Imperial Household Department announced the same day.

The same morning Her Majesty the Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager also graciously sent their respective messengers to the Hara residence to offer condolences.

CHOU ARRIVES IN TOKYO TO RECEIVE TREATMENT

Acting-President of China Will Also Inquire After Health Of Wang Ching-wei

Chou Fo-hai, Acting-President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, and concurrently Finance Minister, accompanied by Ma Chi-liang, secretary of the Executive Yuan and Hwang Yuan, councillor of the Finance Ministry, arrived in Tokyo at 8:20 a.m. Friday.

The purpose of his visit is to have proper treatment on his chronic disease and at the same time to inquire after the health of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government. Mr. Chou is expected to stay in Japan for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Chou went to the Imperial Palace immediately following his arrival and recorded his name in the Visitors' Book. In the afternoon he paid a courtesy call on Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister. He will be guest of honor at a dinner given by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence on Friday.

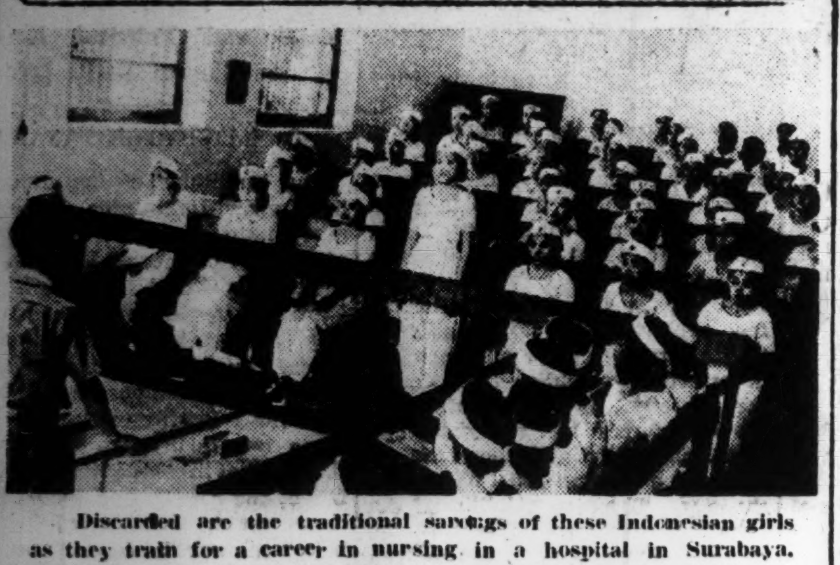
Mrs. Tsushima Succumbs

Mrs. Asako Tsushima, mother of Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company, died of illness on Wednesday evening. She was 80 years of age. Funeral services were held at her residence in Takamatsu at 3 p.m. on Friday.

Historical Body to Meet

The ninth ordinary meeting of the Japan Historical Spots Research Institute will be held at the Ohye Shrine, Reijin-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka, at 10 p.m. Sunday. Genzo Makimura and Chojiro Umehara, two well-known historians of the Kansai, will be the speakers.

East Asia Round-Up



Discarded are the traditional sarongs of these Indonesian girls as they train for a career in nursing in a hospital in Surabaya. Their smart uniform now consists of a white short-sleeved blouse, white mompei and a white band to keep their hair in place.

Book on Philippines

Domei

MANILA, August 11.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs authorized the printing of a typewritten report of "What Burma Wishes to Know About the Wartime Philippines", a compilation of answers of different ministries and offices of the Republic of the Philippines to questions of the Burmese Special Research Commission which was headed by Dr. Ba Han. Only 1,000 copies of the 338-page book will be published.

Aiding War Veterans

Domei

MANILA, August 11.—A War Veterans' Bureau to safeguard interests as well as to promote the welfare of Filipino war veterans in the present war and in the independence war since 1836 against Spain and the United States will be formed soon.

Converted Into Garden

Domei

SAN FERNANDO, August 11.—The San Fernando provincial park, formerly one of the most beautiful parks in central Luzon, has been transformed into one of best vegetable gardens in the country due to the wholehearted efforts of the citizens in cooperating in the government's food production campaign.

Youths Clear Jungleland

Domei

SHONAN, August 11.—The Malai Agricultural Settlement opened at Karimon Island recently has already some 9,000 acres of jungleland cleared and planted with tapioca and sweet potatoes. Tracts of land covering some 13,000 acres are being opened up for cultivation with 2,000 Malai youths engaged in gigantic tasks.

Pushing War Effort

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, August 11.—Young women of this sultanate, a city of quaint ancient customs, are actively engaged in public works to step up the city's war effort. One hundred girls are at present undergoing a one-month training course to become pioneers in branches of women associations in the Djogja Sultanate.

Post Offices Open

Domei

MANILA, August 11.—Reflecting the complete return to normalcy as well as steady progress in reconstruction work in some 23 localities in the island, an equal number of new post offices has been opened by the Bureau of Communications.

Issuing Health Book

Domei

HSINKING, August 11.—The brilliant achievement of Manchoukuo during the past 10 years in its fight against one of the most virulent and contagious of diseases—bubonic plague—has been recorded and will be published by the Department of People's Welfare in a book entitled "History of Bubonic Plague Eradication in Manchoukuo." The book will be completed by the end of this year and issued by next spring.

BURMESE BANKING ORGAN ESTABLISHED IN RANGOON

Japan, Burma, Azad Hind Regime Represented in New Body; Cooperation Is Aim

Domei

RANGOON, August 11.—The Burmese Banking Association was formally organized yesterday with the aim to realize mutual cooperation between Japanese and Burmese Banks. The plan for organizing such an association was primarily proposed by U Ba Maung, Governor of the Burmese National Bank, and was formed by the Burmese Branch of the Southern Development Bank and the Rangoon Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, representing the Japanese side, the Burmese National Bank and the Burma People's Bank representing the Burmese banks, and the Indian National Bank representing the Indian side.

The ceremony of organizing the Burmese Banking Association was held yesterday with the attendance of the representatives of the Burmese Branch of the Southern Development Bank, the Rangoon Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Burmese National Bank, the Burmese People's Bank and the Indian National Bank.

U Ba Maung was named president of the association. The newly formed association will cooperate with the Japanese and Burmese Government authorities respecting general banking business between the two countries and the increase of savings.

Medical Science Exhibit

The first exhibition of photographs relating to medical science will be sponsored by the Japanese-German Medical Association, assisted by the Education and Welfare Ministeries at the Medical Directors' Association of Japan building in Kanda for a period of three days beginning August 17. The exhibits will number some 4,000 in all, including the most recent German publications and photographs of the activities of the medical departments at the imperial universities.

Shan States Post Shifted

Domei

RANGOON, August 11.—The post of governor-general of the Shan States, hitherto concurrently held by U Ba Win, Interior Minister, will be taken over by the present Vice-Governor-General U Chin Mun In, according to the announcement of the Burmese Government on August 9.

'COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE IS SOLE OBJECT OF INDIANS

There Can Be No Compromise, Says Gill of P.I. Chapter Of Freedom League

Domei

MANILA, August 9.—Reiterating Mahatma Gandhi's warning to Britain that "there can be no compromise on India's demand for freedom," Karam Singh Gill, Spokesman of the Philippine Chapter of the Indian Independence League, in a statement issued yesterday on the occasion of the second anniversary of the adoption of the "quit India" resolution, declared, "The Indian people will not be content with anything short of complete independence." The text of the statement follows:

"Britain's haughty disregard of the 'quit India' resolution is a clear manifestation of the perverted imposition of alien rule upon a weak people. Two years ago, on August 8, all the members of the India Congress Committee passed a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British from Indian soil. Notwithstanding this demand, Britain sits tight and continues her barbaric rule over one-fifth of the world's population.

"Addressing the Committee on the occasion of the passage of the resolution, Mahatma Gandhi warned the British that 'there can be no compromise on India's demand for freedom.' Indeed, the Indian people will not be content with anything short of complete independence. The 'quit India' resolution is the unequivocal expression of India's determination to free herself from the ugly clutches of British imperialism.

"The same firm resolve and spirit that inspired the 'quit India' resolution is now propelling Free India's Army of Liberation in its march to Delhi. As the British refuse to leave India voluntarily, the Indians must forcibly eject them from India. The Indian National Army under the supreme command of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has assumed this difficult task. Knowing as we do his unstinted patriotism and the unflinching courage of his soldiers, we have faith that the Netaji will not fail to bring the 'quit India' resolution to fruition."

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PROPAGANDA SETUP HERE IS BOLSTERED

Information Board Chief, Ogata, Bares New Policy for Direction of Public Opinion

The policy of the Government for the guidance of public opinion was explained by Taketora Ogata, President of the Board of Information, in an address before the directors of the Publicity Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Wednesday.

President Ogata revealed that the policy of the Government is to show greater respect for the public opinion in the country and then he declared that this policy would be enforced thoroughly and speedily.

When President Ogata had finished his speech, the directors put forward a number of proposals with request that they be incorporated into the measures for the execution of the Government's policy regarding the guidance of public opinion.

The six points stressed by President Ogata in his address were:

Will Be Altered

1. The policy which has been pursued by the Government toward the press in the past will be altered and from now on greater respect will be shown by the Government for the public opinion in the country. Consideration of the press is uppermost in the mind of the Government in considering ways and means of guiding public opinion.

2. According to the spirit of the policy indicated above in general terms, the Government will listen with an unprejudiced mind to all the measures it adopts.

3. If there are in the nation any thoughts and ideas which stand in the way of a vigorous execution of the war it is because of the fact that some of the newspapers in the country allow false reports and opinions to find their way into their columns. The Government, therefore, will have to adjust its policy in such a way that it will bring home to the newspapers the fact that they are in the wrong when they publish what is false.

4. It is conceivable that there will be times when the press will be the sole means the Government has to guide the people. The Government hopes to make arrangements to supply data to the Prefectural Governments which would be the basis of the material for the copy of newspapers under their jurisdiction.

5. In the technical phase of the Government's new policy for the guidance of public opinion, it is considered that it is advisable to leave it to the newspapers to decide the use to which they will put the material supplied to them by Government organs.

6. As a rule, the Board of Information will make use of civilians in the conduct of the work of propaganda and public enlightenment.

Make Five Proposals

In all, there were five proposals made by the directors of the Publicity Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. They were prefaced by a statement in which the Government was asked to see that necessary measures are adopted to insure that there shall be strengthened public confidence in the nation's military as well as political affairs and that the attitude of the people shall be in perfect accord with the actualities of the war situation. These proposals were:

1. The Government is expected to enlighten the people thoroughly on the actualities of the current situation so that they may not yield to the temptation of coming into a false sense of security and to see that there is no impairment of the popular confidence in case of an emergency.

2. There should be no unwarranted restriction of discussion. There is a special need for the Government to take steps to create a condition under which the newspapers will have ample opportunity to give full play to their special abilities. Newspapers must be able to grip their readers' interest.

3. All the existing propaganda organs in the various Government Ministries should be brought under the unified control of the Board of Information.

4. The Board of Information should be made the "headquarters" for the conduct of the ideological war in view of the fact that the current war will be finally decided in the field of ideology.

5. The Government is expected to make arrangements to allow the people to express political opinions for the most part through the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Further Tightening Of Domestic Defense Suggested by Odachi

Further strengthening of the domestic defense structure was suggested by Shigeo Odachi, Home Minister, at the regular Cabinet meeting held on Friday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence, attended by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and other Cabinet members. At the meeting, General Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, and Home Minister Odachi, reported that the damage sustained in the enemy air raid on Kyushu before dawn on Friday was slight.

NEW CABINET HERE IS BACKED BY CHINA

Ambassador Reaffirms Japan's Intention to Cooperate in Building New China

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 10.—"We are determined to cooperate in the construction of new China in accordance with Japan's military strategy," declared Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, today in a press interview.

Ambassador Tani said, "When the change in Japanese Cabinet became known, the National Government of China at Nanking paid much attention to the new line-up. As Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, authorities on China, have retained their respective portfolios, the Chinese Government has deepened its confidence in Japan. It is expected that the relations between Japan and China will be further consolidated as the Japanese authorities have stated that no alteration would be made in Japan's new China policy.

"It goes without saying that the tremendous success scored in the Hunan and Honan campaigns and particularly, the fall of Hengyang, has dealt heavy blows on the enemy camp. We are firmly determined to abide by our confidence in the Japanese Forces and to cooperate wholeheartedly in the construction of new China.

"The success of Japan's China campaign, will awaken some anti-Asiatic elements to Asiatic consciousness," continued Ambassador Tani. "Furthermore, it will shatter the Anglo-American designs to exploit East Asia and will bring success to Japan's new China policy."

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AIR DEFENSE IN P.I. GEARED FOR ACTION

Civilian Protection Service Set For Any Emergency; Filipinos Are Confident

Domei

MANILA, August 10.—The Philippine nation is fully prepared! With the intensification of the war situation, the Philippine Government is ready to offer the citizens of the Republic full protection against possible enemy terror raids.

In the forefront of Philippine preparedness against indiscriminate Anglo-American bombing attacks stands the Civilian Protection Service with a complete and well-equipped personnel, ready at all times to tackle any emergency. In Manila, the biggest population center, more than 80 health centers, public dispensaries and hospitals are ready any time to be utilized as emergency hospitals, while more than 20,000 trained first-aiders are prepared to render medical service at a moment's notice.

According to the Director of Health, Eusebio Aguilar, most of the Government personnel has received thorough instruction in first-aid, while thousands of people have been trained through neighborhood associations, schools and colleges.

"Knowing well what to expect of the Anglo-Americans in wantonness and ruthlessness in bombing nonmilitary objectives in line with their policy to cause confusion among the civilian population, we are ready for anything," Director Aguilar declared, adding that all the Filipinos are set to minimize the effects of enemy terror raids.

He also revealed that in the provinces, sanitary division chiefs, hospital heads and physicians as well as many volunteer private physicians are doing first-rate work in training civilians in first aid.

Pointing out the thoroughness of first-aid precautions, he said that the instructors are at present completing the training of workers of theaters and movie houses and other population centers in Manila. Indeed, the Philippines present a stirring picture of complete preparedness as air-raid shelters have been built at every home and the people are wholeheartedly cooperating in light control and other air-raid measures.

While every precaution is being taken for their safety, the people are feeling even more secure at the sight of roaring Japanese planes of all types which are keeping vigilant watch over the skies of the Philippines in accordance with the terms of the Pact of Alliance in which Japan pledged to protect Philippine independence against all attempts at its violation.

With Japan's armed forces at their posts and numerous planes ready to defend the skies of the islands, the independent country of the Philippines stands now as an impregnable fortress, but this impregnability is also due to the heroic part being played by Filipinos voluntarily and wholeheartedly in preparing to meet any eventuality in cooperation with the Japanese Forces.

Saitama Villagers Offer ¥1,000 to Aid India Freedom Fight

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, August 10.—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind disclosed the receipt of a contribution of ¥1,000 to India's freedom war chest as well as a message of encouragement from Masanori Isoda who represented 8,000 villagers of Otaki village, Saitama Prefecture in Japan. In the message addressed to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Isoda writes, "You have seized the great opportunity presented by the War of Greater East Asia and are collaborating with the Japanese Army in smashing the ambitious Anglo-Americans. You are now striving to drive the Anglo-Americans out of your country and the Indian National Army, under your leadership, is now fighting in India. It is now time for the 400,000,000 people of India to rise up and actively cooperate with the Indian National Army. We pray to God that He will give you sufficient strength to fight out the war until you achieve independence, surmounting many hardships that will come in your way."

ANKOR WAT UNDER REPAIR

French Indo-China Expending Large Sums to Preserve Landmark

Domei

HANOI, August 11.—The repairing of Ankor Wat in Cambodia, a famous historic relic, has been going on for some time under the guidance of French Indo-China authorities.

Regarding the progress of the repair work, it is reported that in 1942, 30,000 piastres were expended and in the following year, 50,000 piastres, and 100,000 piastres, this year.

Repair, excavation and other measures to prevent crumbling, are being successfully undertaken. The four large busts, relics of the Khmer dynasty, the large hall, the Royal pond 400 square meters and three meters deep, and the fountain will be carefully preserved.

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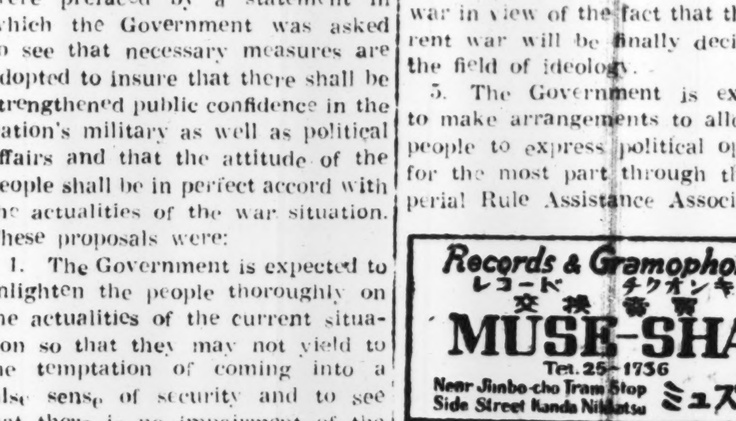

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1944

Intellectual Lock-Step

The United States War Department has taken action to remove some of the most worthwhile and best-known magazines from the reach of the American soldiers. Although the War Department has no authority to prohibit the general circulation of these magazines, it has ordered that their distribution to army hospitals, camp stores and reading rooms, and other institutions under military control be stopped. Among the banned periodicals are those of such recognized standing as Harper's, American Mercury, Atlantic Monthly, and the New Republic.

This step was taken presumably in accordance with a Congressional ruling which forbids the circulation of magazines of a political nature among the members of the armed forces. But it is significant that such political weeklies like Time and Life and the monthly Reader's Digest have not been placed on the banned list.

Why have the American authorities placed magazines of a "political nature" out of reach of their fighting men? And why the discrimination against some magazines in favor of certain others? Where is the freedom of speech and freedom of the press and freedom of opinion which is supposed to prevail in America?

It is significant that the magazines which have been removed from the reach of the American soldier are the so-called "intellectual" magazines. They are thoroughly respectable and conventional. Although the New Republic and American Mercury may be regarded as being somewhat liberal, Harper's and the Atlantic Monthly represent the ultimate in soundness and conservatism. What possible danger can the authorities see in allowing the soldiers to read these magazines?

The only explanation is that these magazines, being designed to appeal to rational and intelligent readers, are thought-provoking. They are incentives to clear thinking. Apparently the American authorities cannot afford to have their soldiers do any thinking. For if they should think, they may ask questions which cannot be satisfactorily answered.

For instance, the soldiers may ask why they are being sent out to die in the far corners of the earth where the United States cannot possibly have any legitimate interests. They may ask for an explanation as to why the avowed war aims of their leaders differ so completely from their actual actions. They may ask why Roosevelt's personal dictatorship is rampant in America when the United States is supposed to be fighting for freedom, why Negroes are discriminated against so shamelessly in America when the United States is supposed to be fighting for democracy and humanity.

Life and Time are certainly much more of a political nature than Harper's or the Atlantic Monthly. But Life and Time are produced by jingoistic Henry Luce who uncritically supports the rabid war-mongering interventionism of President Roosevelt. Apparently magazines which support the political policies of the Administration are not "political" in nature, while even literary magazines like the staid old Atlantic Monthly are "political" if they stimulate independent thinking. The American authorities are apparently determined that their soldiers march in an intellectual lock-step.

India's Food Situation

Despite the various measures avowedly taken by the British authorities in India, the food situation in that country is still far from satisfactory. Such is the inference which must be drawn from a series of reports which have emanated from India where a large number of people are still suffering from famine and epidemic.

According to an announcement made in the Bengal Assembly, the Indian Government has granted a loan of 6,200,000 rupees for the purpose of encouraging an increase in food production. Other reports indicate, moreover, that the provincial governments are sending out groups of farm experts to the agricultural districts in India and that the Indian Government had effected a reorganization of the Central Food Advisory Committee which, henceforth, is to advise the Ministry of Food as well as the Ministries of Sanitation and Education.

On the surface, these measures might lend the appearance that the British authorities are at last showing an interest in the welfare of the Indian masses. However, the facts are otherwise. On June 27 of this year, twenty-seven prominent Indian leaders bluntly warned the British rulers that the steps taken so far to alleviate the food crisis were far from adequate and demanded immediately the adoption of more vigorous measures to prevent the recurrence of another appalling famine.

The fact that these Indian leaders have been constrained to issue this warning is proof that the British authorities have taken no more than half-hearted measures toward the solution of the national food shortage. In fact, a report from New Delhi on April 28 of this year indicated that during the week ending on April 22, 1,175 people died from epidemic and lack of nutrition as compared with 501 deaths for the corresponding period of the previous year. The lower and middle classes of Indian people in Calcutta, the report further disclosed, are unable to purchase fish, meat, vegetables and other foodstuffs due to outrageously high prices.

These facts reveal not only the frightful incompetence of the British authorities but also their wilful and callous indifference to the material welfare of the famine-ridden Indian population. Well might Mahatma Gandhi have declare, as he did recently, that the Indian masses have lost utter faith in the competence of the British rulers to ensure India's future good. Well might the Indian people fight vigorously for their liberation. They have a right—a right made the more justifiable by their sufferings—to immediate and complete independence.

They knew the way and went to seek you along the narrow lane, but I wandered abroad into the night for I was ignorant.

I was not schooled enough to be afraid of you in the dark, therefore I came upon your doorstep unaware.

The wise rebuked me and bade me be gone, for I had not come by the lane.

I turned away in doubt, but you held me fast, and their scolding became louder every day.

(From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore)

A Year Ago Today

August 12, 1943

Enormous profits earned by private ship-owners who have chartered their ships to the British Wartime Transportation Ministry was revealed by the United States Maritime Commission. The report disclosed that a chartered vessel in a single cruise earned a profit far exceeding the value of the ship itself. From spring to summer, 1941, a total of 81 ships sailed the Red Sea gaining $31,264,880. Of this sum $26,874,172 is net profit. While six American ships need only $232,350 in six cruises, these ships are paid $1,724,918 as charterage.

* * *

Dr. T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, now visiting London, bitterly criticized the British Government for attempting to cut down the American aid to Chungking, thus leading the latter to ruin. American aid, he said had to be proffered to British forces stationed in India therefore Chungking was unable to get all the needed supplies.

* * *

Hundreds of counterfeit sugar ration tickets as well as other ration tickets were discovered in Philadelphia by the U.S. Department of Justice today. So many bogus tickets had never been found before in America.

* * *

Speaking at a Republican rally in Rushville, Indiana, Wendell Willkie, former Republican candidate for the presidency, recently blamed point-blank the Roosevelt Administration for the innumerable losses in life and property caused by the administration's mistaken world policy and for the miserable state into which the American people have been driven.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Chinese Communist Party and Chungking

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

For reasons of their own the newspapers of Britain and America have begun a campaign of villification against Chungking and they are adding insult to injury by giving great prominence to the serious reverses which the latter's forces are suffering in Honan. They are making all sorts of allegations of corruption and inefficiency against the highest authorities in Chungking and their description of the armies now being driven out of Honan does not fall far short of that of a rabble. Emphasis is being laid on the poor training and poorer equipment of the Chungking armies and there is an undercurrent of extreme disappointment that Chiang Kai-shek has not come to terms with Chinese Communist Party. If he had done so, they allege, he would not find himself in the helpless position in which he is today. We think it ill becomes the British and the Americans to criticize Chiang Kai-shek at this stage of the war after making use of him for so long for their own ends. Their utter inability to discharge any of the promises they had made to the Chungking leader should be sufficient justification for all of the lapses which the Anglo-Americans are now criticizing.

The real point in this criticism, however, is that Chiang Kai-shek has not made a truce with the Chinese Communists as the Anglo-Americans themselves have done with the Soviet Union. It may be that the reason why Chiang Kai-shek has not been too eager to toe the line in this respect is because he still has a small spark of honor and honesty left in him and does not subscribe to the creed of the Anglo-American imperialists that expediency justifies any kind of immorality. Moreover, it is not likely that Chiang Kai-shek will easily forget the treachery of the Communists which resulted in his incarceration in Sian some years ago. From the Anglo-American point of view it is extremely expedient that Chungking should shake hands with the Communist Party, and it may even be that in his extremity Chiang Kai-shek might come to some sort of compromise, especially in view of the charge levelled against him by his allies that he is keeping a large armed force away from the fighting lines because he has to employ them to watch the Communists.

There is no guarantee, of course, that the Communists would be willing to come to terms with Chiang Kai-shek even if he is prepared to do so, except on their own terms. These doubts are somewhat strengthened by recent moves of the Chinese Red Army, particularly in the lower Yangtze sector. According to a Domei staff correspondent owing to the severe losses suffered by the Red Army and its guerilla units during the past twelve months over 50,000 Communist troops belonging to the New 4th Army are making a secret and desperate attempt to carry out an aggressive advance into Hawaihai (formerly the northern part of Kiangsu Province), where the land is fertile and natural resources are plentiful. Since such a large armed force is unlikely to act without definite instructions, and since its main objective is large-scale Bolshevization, it may be taken for granted that the Communist Party is planning to use the New 4th Army for a vigorous political offensive against the Chungking regime. Out of the four contingents of this army two have already shifted their headquarters and the internal economic condition of the people within Chungking territory is in such a parlous state that positive Communistic activities by the 4th Army are bound to create a state of affairs which might result in large-scale defections. Such activities will also seriously affect Chungking collaboration with the Anglo-Americans because his domestic troubles would be ten times worse than those threatening Chiang Kai-shek from the outside.

One More Eloquent Proof

(From the Tribune)

The decision of the Imperial Japanese Army to return 15 hitherto government-owned corporations to the Republic of the Philippines, to transfer management of two other companies to the Republic, and of seven control agencies to the administration of our Government speaks more eloquently than words can hope to put it of the true intentions and deep concern of Japan for the welfare and economic progress of the Philippines.

While it is true that there have been some erring elements among us who have not only not known how to show appreciation but have even cast unjust suspicions about the noble intentions of Japan in this war, inspired as they are by pernicious propaganda from enemy camp, in this latest decision of the Imperial Army, Japan has taken the benevolent attitude of an understanding big brother or of a forgiving father toward an erring brother or son.

The events of current history, though there are enough evidences in them to show wherein our misguided brothers have erred in their judgment of the ideals of this war, will shine forth in the decades to come and will fill many of those who have doubted these ideals with embarrassment and deep contrition.

For our part, as Filipinos and as true Orientals possessed of a heart that can swell with gratitude when confronted with generosity, our Government has done very well in offering for the use of the fighting forces of Asia our coal mines and other resources of great utility for the successful prosecution of the war. The Republic could do no less.

All those who can come to a full appreciation of the significance of this recent agreement between the representatives of the Army and those of the Republic will rejoice. It is an event which is significant of at least three things; first, of the closer bonds of amity which prevail and must prevail between Japan and the Philippines; second, of the proof that is offered of Japan's implicit and explicit intention to preserve the Philippines and her national economy for the Filipinos; and, third, of the capacity of the Filipinos in some positive way, no matter how little, to reciprocate and thus collaborate in the gigantic struggles of East Asian nations to hold this holy Sphere for the eternal use of all East Asians to come.

Rome as an Open City

International Law, Historical Instances Cited in Study Of Open Cities Under New Aerial Warfare

By MASAO ICHIMATA

Just prior to the entry of the anti-Axis forces into Rome on June 4, a proposal was made by the Germans to proclaim the Eternal City an open city, in order to protect the cultural monuments of this ancient capital, and a series of negotiations were carried out between the interested.

Since the outbreak of the current global war, both Brussels and Paris were declared open cities in 1940. While Germany did not recognize the declaration in the case of Brussels, Paris was made an open city according to the regular procedure and was maintained as such in actuality. Later, a similar declaration was reported to have been made with regard to Sofia, with the diplomatic severance between Britain and Bulgaria, but failed to materialize. Shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was reported that a similar declaration was made by the American forces on the spot regarding Manila but no regular procedure was observed so that it failed to draw the attention of any nation.

This is the second time that the question of making Rome an open city came up before the world, the first having been about the time of the conclusion of truce between the anti-Axis forces and the Badoglio regime in the summer of 1943. On July 31, that year, the Italian Government notified the belligerent nations of the world through the Vatican of its decision to make Rome an open city and awaited their replies. But seeing air raids on the city continue even after the transmission of the decision, the Italian Government through the Stefani news agency on August 14 announced the steps taken to make Rome an open city and that the Italian Government was taking proper steps in accordance with international law to declare formally Rome as an open city. On the following day, through the news agency it made the following statement:

"In view of the fact that the city of Rome, as the Holy City of the Roman Catholic Church, belongs to the Catholics of the entire world, that the Vatican is situated within its limits, and that, because of the historic and artistic structures found within the city, Rome may be regarded as a common property of world civilization, the Italian Government has declared Rome as an undefended city. It will not become an open city through the declaration of one belligerent alone but the declaration must be accepted by the other side. The adversary must be allowed to ascertain whether or not the regular conditions have been duly fulfilled according to the provisions of international law.

Before Aircraft

"On the other hand, international regulations concerning making a city open are not necessarily clear. The Hague Convention which is regarded as the very source of wartime international law almost gives no provisions regarding the declaration of open cities because at that time air warfare had not yet developed. Recommendations have been made by the Aeronautical Commission held at Versailles in 1920 and by the Legal Committee held at The Hague from 1922 to 1923. Some reference has also been made by the Washington Treaty of 1922 to air warfare, and then there is the Protocol of June 18, 1925. All these are in accord in permitting the existence in an open city, of defense establishments, munitions plants and military forces, except those on police duties.

"We have not yet decided on the area of the open city and are carrying on negotiations through the Vatican regarding the matter. The proposed open city plan will be realized only after statements of acceptance by both belligerents have been made following the conclusion of the negotiations."

In response to this proposal of the Italian Government, the German military authorities accepted it but up to August 23 no reply had come from the Anglo-American side, so that on August 24 the Italian Government made the following announcement regarding its proposals to the Anglo-American nations:

"On August 14 the Italian Government notified through the Vatican and the Swiss Government the formal proposals to the Governments of Britain and the United States regarding the declaration of Rome as an open city and that the following measures have been taken at the same time.

"(a) The defense establishments within the city have been dislodged, orders have been issued not to use anti-aircraft guns, and fighter planes have been ordered not to engage in air combats over the city. (b) Both the Italian and German forces within the city limits will be evacuated and only garrison forces necessary for maintaining public order will be stationed. (c) Rome as a railway junction will not be used for military purposes and the operation of military trains and shipment of troops and munitions will not be allowed. (d) Military establishments and munitions factories will be moved from the city."

The foregoing proposals of the Italian Government roughly correspond with the following report from an American source reflecting the views of the United States State Department on August 14:

Proof by Third Nations

"We have not yet received any formal communication regarding the making of Rome an open city. Such a declaration will not take effect until it is proved by third nations that Rome is not a military zone. The essential conditions for the recognition of such a declaration by the anti-Axis nations include the suspension of military forces and of the munitions factories from the city."

The same subject was said to have been taken up by the Quebec Conference. But with the betrayal of the Badoglio regime on September 3, the Italian situation took a sudden turn and the German forces occupied Rome on September 9. It was reported that an agreement was reached between the commander of the Italian forces and the German forces on September 10 and the latter remained outside the limits of the open city of Rome. I received no more information regarding this matter. However, the question of open city for Rome came to an end for the time being with the occupation of the city by the German forces.

The problem of making Rome an open city came up for a second time on March 26 this year. With the frequent anti-Axis air attacks on Rome the question of making Rome an open city came up and the German forces issued a declaration to that effect, which contained the following four points:

1. Except injured soldiers, war prisoners and peace-preservation corps, all German forces are prohibited from staying within the city limits of Rome.
2. German officers and soldiers are prohibited from using the city's tram cars and buses.
3. Transit of Rome in sending supplies and in the traveling of soldiers on furlough is prohibited.
4. Visits to the Vatican and San Pietro Cathedral by German soldiers except those in charge of maintaining public order are prohibited.

On April 18, the German Foreign Office handed Germany's reply on Eire's plan of saving Rome from fire and destruction to the charge d'affaires of Eire. On April 19 the substance of the proposals made by Prime Minister De Valera's proposal was as follows:

"As the head of a nation, the majority of whose people belong to the Roman Catholic Church, I cannot but entertain grave concern over the danger of destruction for the city of Rome. It is my fervent wish your Government in concert with other belligerents will adopt some measures for saving from destruction."

The memorandum of the German Foreign Office in reply to the above request of Eire's prime minister was as follows:

"Germany has taken away from the anti-Axis forces all pretexts for attacking Rome by making Rome an undefended city thoroughly. First, the commander of the German forces prohibited the soldiers to have quarters within the city; second, the railway service of Rome is used only by private citizens, especially in the transportation of food supplies to the Roman citizens; third, German officers and men are in principle prohibited from entering the city. In other words, the German forces are not defending Rome militarily and there are no military objectives existing within the city. The responsibility of destruction within the Holy City lies on the commanders of the American and British forces."

Proposal Carried Out

On the other hand, the Eire Government carried on negotiations with the United States Government. On April 19, President Roosevelt officially rejected the request of Prime Minister De Valera and declared that so long as Rome is under occupation by the German forces, he cannot regard it as an open city. (Against this statement, the officials of the German Foreign Office made a statement refuting it.)

In May, the anti-Axis forces took dispositions to advance upon Rome, and the evacuation of the German forces from the vicinity of Rome became only a question of time. On June 2, Pope Pius XII issued a proclamation expressing his wishes that Rome be spared from fire and destruction. Consequently the German military authorities made last efforts in order to save the city from destruction. Marshal Kesserling, commander-in-chief of the German forces in Italy on June 3 at 11 p.m. made the following proposals to the anti-Axis forces through the German Ambassador at the Vatican regarding the making of Rome an open city.

1. Both belligerents should recognize Rome as an open city.
2. Details should be agreed upon regarding the boundary lines of the proposed open city.
3. The supreme commander of the German forces will observe, as has been done hitherto, the pledge that no military forces or establishments will be permitted to remain within the open city, and no movement of troops within the city limits will be permitted, except the police force which is charged with the duty of maintaining peace and order. Electric light and city water will be supplied as has been done hitherto so long as their establishments are under occupation by the German forces.
4. But so long as the German garrison forces pledge to observe the above stipulations, it is absolutely necessary that the anti-Axis forces should also without conditions pledge to observe their obligations in reciprocity. The supreme commander of the German forces has proposed to ask the Vatican to supervise the enforcement of the foregoing agreements.

Cooperate With People

On the other hand, General Maitland Wilson, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Mediterranean Area, announced in a special communique that the authorities of the anti-Axis forces would do their best to protect the citizens of Rome and the city's historic and religious monuments so far as their strategic demands permit. Thus, the German forces withdrew from Rome on the night of June 3 in order to protect the cultural treasures of Rome and the anti-Axis forces entered the city on the night of June 4. Later, according to an announcement made by the Reichsfuehrer's headquarters, at noon June 5, despite the proposals of the German forces, an American tank force advanced into the central part of the city in order to occupy a bridge on the Tiber at noon of the same day, resulting in severe street fighting which continued till evening. The scale of this street fighting is not known. At any rate, the Germans caused no destruction at the time of their evacuation.

On the other hand, although no reply was given by General Alexander, commander-in-chief of the Anglo-American forces, up to noon of June 5, his troops had already entered the city by the night of June 4. In view of these facts, the street fighting mentioned by the German communique was presumably in the nature of a partial contact between the vanguard of the American forces and the rear units of the German forces, so that the object of the open city proposal for Rome may be said to have been attained in actuality.

So far I have observed facts in connection with the enforcement of an open city for Rome. I shall now consider several points concerning international law. First, I wish to take up the difference in nature between the first and second declarations for making Rome an open city. Whereas the agent of declaration in the case of the first was the Government of the nation to which the city belongs, that of the second declaration was an army of occupation. Moreover, the object of the first declaration evidently was to prevent air raids on the city, while the second declaration was intended to provide for the occasion when one of the belligerent parties planned to attack and occupy the city. The declaration making Paris an open city belongs to this category. It is not known what particular term was employed for making Rome an undefended city but usually the term "open city" is employed.

With the appearance of the new phenomenon of air attacks, a new element has been added to the conception of the undefended or open city based upon the Hague Treaty. And in the case of Rome both these elements were contained. But in the two declarations concerning Rome, the conception of the open city and its procedure have been clarified to a greater extent than hitherto, compared to a similar declaration made in the case of Paris (in which case the term "open city" was employed). Such elements of procedure as the following have been clarified so that they may become crystallized into concrete forms in the future: (1) who is to make the declaration for an open city; (2) to whom the declaration is to be addressed; (3) the methods of communication (whether by military envoy or the diplomatic official of a third country) for in the case of the second declaration by the German forces the communication was made by the German Ambassador at the Vatican to the commander of the anti-Axis forces but no details are available; (4) the state of the defense in the open city—it is clear from the above proposals made; (5) the procedure of re-affirmation by means of some neutral national, and (6) consent of the opposing party to the declaration—no explicit consent was given in both cases.

There are several questions as regards the consent to be given for the declaration for an open city. Has the belligerent party to which the declaration is addressed an obligation to give consent? Even supposing the party has no obligation, can it ignore such a declaration? Does not such an act of ignoring violate the provision of the Hague Treaty which prohibits the bombardment of a defenseless city? Answers to these questions will depend upon whether a given city is defenseless or not. Since the attacking army cannot bombard a city for reasons other than military necessity, as an actual problem, the nature of defense must be ascertained by some effective means in deciding on the question of according consent to a declaration made. For this reason, the devising of such a method of ascertainment will promote the giving of consent. In this sense, the establishment of the rules as regard an open city is one of the problems to be solved in the future development of wartime International Law.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE ANNAMESE

Social and Political Reforms Ameliorate Daily Life

By KATSUTOSHI TANAKA

The conditions of the Annamese in French Indo-China have been fairly improved since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. As a step in political improvement the Federated Assembly was set up in May of last year, succeeding the Grand Council for Economic Affairs which had functioned even before the war. Readily noticeable when these two bodies are compared is the fact that in composition, the number of the French and Indo-Chinese are reversed. In other words, where before the war the council was made up of 28 Frenchmen and 23 Indo-Chinese, now in the new assembly composed of 53 members there are 30 Indo-Chinese against 23 French.

The members by districts are as follow:

Cochin-China	8 French	8 Indo-Chinese
Annam	4 „	7 „
Tongking	7 „	9 „
Cambodia	3 „	4 „
Laos	1 „	2 „

Aside from Cochin-China, we see that the Indo-Chinese have a majority of seats. In addition to its authorities to discuss budget, taxation, and other financial and economic measures, it is empowered to present its views to the Government-General on social and cultural matters.

Treatment accorded the Annamese officials has been improved too. Hitherto the Annamese officials were placed in minor positions compared with the French. They were unable to occupy responsible offices. Their salaries too were quite low compared with Frenchmen's. But with the coming of the war this sort of discrimination was markedly mitigated. It is seen in a general raising of the salaries of the Annamese officials, the granting of family allowance, and the paving of the way for their official promotion.

Aside from the political reform, a gradual amelioration is noticeable in the increase of social and welfare institutions, such as educational, cultural and medical ones. This improvement has been further accelerated by the hearty cooperation of the Japanese.

Diseases Rampant

There were no Japanese doctors before the war in French Indo-China, and a majority of the Annamese practically had to go without medical attention. In the city of Hanoi one was struck by the large number of eye disease cases. There were also many with skin illness. Hospitals, though established for the benefit of the native people were in most cases not taken advantage of.

But with the coming of the Japanese Forces, a hygienic commission was formed in consultation with the French authorities, thereby inaugurating a campaign to combat pestilence. Like in China, a marked improvement in the prevention of the plague and other epidemics also was attained.

For the founding of these medical institutions in French Indo-China, the Taiwan Government-General cooperated heartily. It dispatched doctors for the study of tropical diseases. And, as early as September, 1942, it opened clinics in Hanoi, Haiphong and Saigon.

With the advent of Japanese medical science Japan-made medicines also were imported into French Indo-China. And like Japan-made cotton goods and other articles, those patent medicines are sold cheaply, and in efficacy are not behind those of French make. The inexpensive price of the Japanese medicines is virtually proving a godsend to the Annamese.

There is probably no other people on earth so affable and kind as the Annamese. When I arrived at Tourane airfield and had little time to saunter around, I came upon an old man who was looking in my direction. As I came near him, he was not only staring at me but seemed very anxious to say something. This was a few months before the current war started. There was no chance to converse because of the difference of languages, but from the way he was dressed and from his large hands I took him for an Annamese farmer. He was a picture of rustic simplicity and innocence.

To recall his affable eyes, they were as clear and innocent as those of a deer. Though a little pensive, there was no indication of worry or fear. These friendly eyes I met everywhere while in Indo-China.

Feels at Ease

While staying among the Annamese, I felt very much at ease. Even without the knowledge of their language or any guide book, I could go into any back-street. Even if I had lost my way at night I was not worried. Neither was there any fear of dying from exposure if I slept under the stars. Such a carefree life could be seen nowhere else in the world. In the crowded sections of Hanoi and Saigon were observable the many affable, smiling Annamese coming toward my direction. Indeed, at first I thought they were my countrymen.

Once I took a chance by accosting them: "Are you from Japan?" The answer was entirely unintelligible because it was spoken in Annamese. They looked just like the Japanese, so real that I dare say they look more like a Japanese than the Japanese themselves.

There were also many other points in common with the Japanese—in their temperament and personal make-ups. They were modest, candid, gentle, and yet I could perceive something steadfast deeply in them.

I can, however, hardly agree with the assertion that the Annamese are a lazy people. The Annamese I saw can never be rightly dubbed as drones.

This is seen even in the hotel boys. They worked diligently, attending to the minutest point to please the guests. But what impressed me most was the fact that they were very studious. Whenever they had spare moments they were seen reading books. One day, walking around in a back-street in Hanoi, I came upon a shabby-looking general store and there I picked up an Annamese pamphlet with the imposing photograph of Emperor Meiji on the cover. It cost me 25 sen and I brought it back to the hotel with me. The moment my room boy took notice of it he was very anxious to read it, so anxious that he came into my room uncalled, asking me about my shoe-polishing or laundry. Once he brought in a cup of coffee for good measure. The book was on the Russo-Japanese War. Inside were the pictures of Admiral Togo, Generals Oyama and Nogi, and also those of Kuropatkin and Stossel. With this boy others came to pass time chatting with me. The youngest one proudly told me that a Japanese army officer had promised him to take him to Japan. In fact I never stopped at any hotel so pleasant and comfortable as this one in French Indo-China.

Fruits of Wisdom

Since Time is not a person we can overtake when he is gone, let us honor him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.—Goethe.

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True piety hath in it nothing weak, nothing sad, nothing constrained. It enlarges the heart; it is simple, free, and attractive.—Fenelon.

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The public have more interest in the punishment of an injury than he who receives it.—Cato.

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The way to gain a good reputation, is, to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.—Socrates.